

Borough of



Accrington

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

including the

Reports of the Chief Public Health
Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

FRANK KENNIFORD, M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

— 1962 —



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE**1962-63**

THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN J. A. DUCKWORTH, J.P.
(ex-officio)

Chairman:

* COUNCILLOR J. W. CHADWICK

Vice-Chairman:

* COUNCILLOR W. M. SPROUL

ALDERMAN N. BENTLEY

„ W. BROWNBILL

„ Mrs. HAINES

* „ Mrs. ROTHWELL

COUNCILLOR T. J. BARROW

„ J. COWLING

* „ R. LIVERSAGE

„ F. PARKER

„ Mrs. SMITH

* „ M. WALSH

* Members of the Health Sub-Committee.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:
FRANK KENNIFORD, M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent:

KEITH FODEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

JOHN EDDLESTON, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

JOHN OGDEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

HARRY H. CRABTREE, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(resigned 31st May, 1962)

WILLIAM F. SNOW, Cert.R.S.H. (appointed 5th November, 1962)

Smoke Abatement Officer:

ROLAND BARNES, A.M.Inst.F., A.F.Inst.Pet.
(appointed 14th January, 1963)

Student Public Health Inspectors:

THOMAS YATES

SIDNEY COCKCROFT (appointed 3rd January, 1962)

Senior Foreman and Mechanical Supervisor:
ERNEST LIVESEY

CLERICAL STAFF:

Public Health Offices:

ROBERT McCONNELL, D.M.A. (Chief Clerk)
JOHN WALMSLEY (Senior Clerk)
Mrs. A. THORNLEY

Cleansing Depôt:

ROBERT A. WALMSLEY

Refuse Disposal Works:
ALLAN D. ASPINALL

19, St. James' Street,

Accrington.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Accrington.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1962. You will understand that the considerable load of duties on your Health Department inevitably leads to delay in the presentation of the Report.

The housing waiting list shows a substantial decrease but still calls for serious attention.

You will notice that Respiratory Tuberculosis is now a comparatively rare disease and Non-respiratory Tuberculosis is even rarer, indeed, during the year under review, no case of the latter type was reported. This almost certainly is due to improvement in milk supplies. The significance of these figures is well brought out by contrast with the position in 1948 when 23 respiratory cases and 19 non-respiratory cases were reported in the Borough. Even as recently as 1959 there were 15 respiratory cases and 3 non-respiratory cases.

It will be observed that over the ten years 1953 to 1962 the number of births has shown a continuing increase, a point

to be borne in mind in connection with future planning of not only health but also education and housing services.

In 1948 infant mortality was over 33, in 1945 it was almost 51, in 1962 it was 21. These are some of the figures which reflect not only reduction of human suffering but indeed in actual cost to the community.

Once again I thank the Council for its continued support and the Town Clerk and the Chief Public Health Inspector and all the other Officers of the Corporation for their friendliness and co-operation throughout the year.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD C. WEBSTER,
Medical Officer
of Health.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Ambulances	Provided by Lancashire County Council
Home Nursing	
Home Helps	
Maternity & Child Welfare	
School Medical Service	
Tuberculosis (Home Visiting)	
Welfare of Aged	
Hospitals	Provided by Manchester Regional Hospital Board
Venereal Diseases Treatment	
Tuberculosis Treatment	
Laboratory	Public Health Laboratory, Preston.
Public Analyst	Mr. H. Dedicoat, F.R.I.C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Housing.

See Public Health Inspector's Report. The problem remains very large.

A. No. of new houses built in 1962:—

1. By the Corporation, Nil.
2. By other bodies or persons, 41.

B. 1. No. on waiting list for houses, 439.

2. No. of applicants known to be living in lodgings.
48.

- C. 1. No. of cases of overcrowding brought to notice during the year, 8.
2. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year, 8.
-

TUBERCULOSIS.

Ten (10) new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; these 10 were respiratory cases.

The incidence of males to females infected was as follows:-

Respiratory, 6 males; 4 females.

Five (5) deaths were caused by this disease in 1962, as follows:—

Respiratory, 4 males; 1 female.

The age groups into which these deaths fall can be seen on the statistical sheet on Tuberculosis.

Total number of cases on the active register at 31st December, 1962:—

Respiratory	males	96	females	48	=	144
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Non-Respiratory	„	11	„	6	=	17
-----------------	---	----	---	---	---	----

161

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications were received in respect of 166 cases during the year 1962. There were 25 cases of Measles, 1 case of Whooping Cough, 5 cases of Food Poisoning, 1 case of Typhoid, 1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia, and 133 cases of Dysentery.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

There were 611 deaths registered in the Borough in 1962. Of these 311 were males and 300 females. The Death Rate for the year was 15.7 as compared with that for the country as a whole which was 11.9.

Heart Diseases headed the list as the cause of death, being responsible for 207 of the registered deaths. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System came second with 114 deaths, and Cancer came third with 103 deaths.

It will be seen then that

33.88% of deaths were due to Heart Disease.

18.66% " " " " Cancerous Diseases.

0.82% „ „ „ „ Tuberculosis.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), 4,418.

Population (Census 1931), 42,991.

Registrar-General's estimate of Resident population,
mid-1962, 38,940.

Population—Preliminary Census, 1961, 40,987.

No. of inhabited houses, (Census, 1931), 12,019; (1962, 14,653).

Rateable Value, £454,649.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,895.

The social conditions of the Borough are generally good. Chief industries are textile weaving, finishing and printing, textile and general engineering, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS (Provisional).

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births—Legitimate	302	277	579
Illegitimate	19	19	38
	—	—	—
	321	296	617
	—	—	—

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	7	12	19
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	6	7	13
Deaths (all ages)	311	300	611
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			15.8
Stillbirths—Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)			29.9
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			15.7

Deaths from puerperal causes:	Death-rate per 1,000 total Deaths. (live and still) births.
Puerperal & post-abortive sepsis Nil.	Nil.
Other maternal causes	Nil.

Death-rate of infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	21.1
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	20.73
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	26.32
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	103
,, ,, Measles (all ages)	—
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—
,, ,, Pulmonary tuberculosis (all ages)	5
,, ,, Other form of tuberculosis (all ages)	—

**TOTAL NUMBERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT
DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.**

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality.
1962	617	611	13	21.1
1961	600	617	12	20.0
1960	559	577	16	28.6
1959	611	593	16	26.2
1958	524	652	10	19.1
1957	551	584	16	29.0
1956	560	588	21	37.5
1955	513	578	9	17.5
1954	543	579	21	38.7
1953	547	531	16	29.3

**CAUSES OF DEATHS OF ACCRINGTON RESIDENTS
DURING 1962.**

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	4	1	5
Tuberculosis, Other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm:			
Stomach	10	6	16
Lung, Bronchus	16	2	18
Breast	—	11	11
Uterus	—	8	8
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	25	25	50
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—
Diabetes	2	4	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	55	59	114
Coronary Disease, Angina	82	57	139
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	4	7	11
Other Heart Disease	16	41	57
Other Circulatory Disease	15	15	30
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	5	15	20
Bronchitis	24	14	38
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	3	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	4	2	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	—	1

Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	6	—	6
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	21	13	34
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2	7
All other Accidents	8	10	18
Suicide	1	2	3
Homicide and Operations of War ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	311	300	611
	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year
1962.

	Total cases notified.
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	—
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	—
Food Poisoning	5
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	—
Measles (excluding German Measles)	25
Whooping Cough	1
Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—

Typhoid	1
Encephalitis lethargica	—
Dysentery	133
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—
Erysipelas	—
Malaria (contracted in this country)	—
(Abroad)	—
Acute Rheumatism	—
	—
Total ...	166
	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the year 1962.

NEW CASES.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
25	3	—	—	—
35	1	3	—	—
45	—	—	—	—
55	1	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	4	—	—
	—	—	—	—

DEATHS.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—
35	—	1	—	—
45	—	—	—	—
55	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
<hr/>				
Totals ...	4	1	—	—
<hr/>				

FOOD POISONING.

A total of 5 cases were notified during the year, but there was no outbreak of food poisoning.

SUPERANNUATION EXAMINATIONS.

In 1962 the following examinations were carried out, viz:—

By M.O.H. By Assistant M.O

Superannuation Acts	79	22
Other examinations	19	9

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

ANNUAL REPORT — 1962.

Public Health and Cleansing Department,

44, Union Street,

ACCRINGTON.

To the Mayor and Members of the Town Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Eighth Annual Report on the work of the Borough's Public Health Inspectors for the year 1962, and on the Public Cleansing Services for the year ended 31st March, 1963.

The number of visits paid by the inspectorial staff, 12,912, was slightly higher than the previous year in spite of the fact that we were short of one inspector for nearly 6 months.

Although the throughput at the Public Abattoirs declined during the year, nevertheless meat inspection duties continued to monopolise about one-third of the public health inspectors' time.

The most important measures to which attention must be given are Slum Clearance and Smoke Control.

With reports of this nature there is inevitably a time-lag between the end of the financial year and the appearance in print, but it is very disappointing to me that owing to various circumstances the delay has been longer this year than anticipated. While this may detract from its topicality the Report does provide a permanent statistical record of the work of the Department.

WATER SUPPLY.

This was the last complete year for water to be supplied by the Accrington and District Water Board, this being a function of the newly-formed Calder Water Board from 1st April, 1963.

The district is supplied with water from upland sources (Reservoirs: Dean Clough, Mitchell's House, Burnley Road and Plantation Mill), and from underground sources (Altham and Dean Boreholes and Rishton Colliery). In addition a bulk supply is obtained from Manchester Corporation (Haweswater Aqueduct).

Water from one reservoir (Mitchell's House) is soft moorland (peaty) water, having a low pH value, and is treated to neutralise acidity. Water from the other sources is not liable to plumbo-solvency, and daily examinations are carried out by the Water Board to ascertain pH value, a standard of 8.0 being sought.

All public water supplies are passed through pressure filters and are chlorinated. In their endeavour to ensure a constantly safe and wholesome water supply the Board renewed the old type chlorination equipment at the Stonefold Filter Plant.

Regular routine samples are taken by the Board from every source of supply and submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Three samples of treated water and one sample of water from an untreated private supply in the rural part of the town were submitted by the Department for chemical analysis. The sample from the aforementioned private supply was also submitted for bacteriological examination. The results of analysis and examination were satisfactory.

The number of houses in the Borough which do not receive a mains' supply but have private supplies, e.g. wells, springs, etc., is approximately 45, these premises being situated in the rural parts of the town.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Following the conversion of 294 waste water closets to the fresh water system during the year, the various types of sanitary conveniences in use at dwellinghouses in the Borough are as follows:—

	1962
Fresh Water Closets	11,675
Waste Water Closets	2,896
Pail Closets	91

The number of waste water closets converted was about average for the past few years, but was still not enough if we want to see the end of these insanitary conveniences in less than 10 years. The annual rate of conversions was again undoubtedly restricted by the amount of more acceptable work available to or labour shortages in the building trades.

Few local plumbers appear willing to carry out this type of work unless in conjunction with other more pleasant or profitable work, and the Department experienced serious difficulties in expediting conversions of even the most urgent nature.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

Since the officer responsible for continuous inspection of dustbins in the town was never replaced, the work has depended on the part-time availability of other members of staff to effect renewals as expeditiously as possible. Periodical surveys have been necessary, and the last one in 1959 resulted in the renewal of about 2,000 dustbins. During the present year 450 were renewed but there will be many others in need of replacement, and intensification of the work will be necessary.

Although renewal of such a simple and cheap essential household article might not appear to present any problem, nevertheless a considerable amount of time and effort is involved in the administrative work necessary to persuade owners to renew defective dustbins.

Many complaints about spillage of refuse by the binmen are due to the faulty bins.

HOUSING ACTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

The following Table gives a summarised list of nuisances and housing defects discovered in dwelling-houses during the year and dealt with by the service of notices. It will no doubt be appreciated that where the number of defects, etc., remedied exceeds the number discovered, this is due to the fact that many such defects discovered in the previous year have been remedied during the year under review.

In many cases owners are persuaded to remedy defects voluntarily without the necessity of written notices. Such informal action occupies much of the inspectors' time, but results are usually worth-while.

In addition to the defects referred to in the table, blockages were removed by the Department's employees from drains and sanitary conveniences at 1,518 premises.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND ABATED.

DWELLING-HOUSES.	INTERNAL.			
	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Windows:				
Woodwork	32	30	11	11
Cords	11	14	2	2
Fasteners	1	4	0	0
Glazing and putties ...	8	8	0	0
Mastic pointing	3	6	0	0
Doors:				
Doors	9	6	4	4
Casings	0	1	0	0
Thresholds or weatherboards	2	3	0	0
Hinges and fittings ...	4	7	2	2
Pointing	2	2	0	0
Floors:				
Boarded	3	5	2	2
Flagged	6	7	25	22
Damp	3	3	0	0
Water under	0	0	5	5
Walls:				
Plaster	32	30	8	8
Skirting boards	6	5	3	3
Damp	28	23	43	40
Ceilings:				
Plaster	33	39	3	3
Raining-in	44	47	33	31
Pantries, etc.:				
Walls	0	0	0	0
Ceilings	1	0	0	0
Floors	3	2	0	0
Staircases:				
Walls	4	4	0	0
Ceilings	3	3	1	1
Treads or risers	0	1	0	0
Handrails or balustrades	1	1	7	7
Open to bedrooms ...	0	0	0	0

	By Notice Discovered	Otherwise Remedied	By Notice Discovered	Otherwise Remedied
Fireplaces:				
Fire-ranges (ironwork)	0	0	0	0
Firegrates	2	2	0	0
Tiling	0	0	0	0
Fire backs	6	5	3	3
Flues (chimney or oven)	4	2	2	2
Side boilers	0	0	0	0
Ovens	0	0	2	2
Jambs or Lintels	1	1	1	1
Insufficient light	0	0	0	0
Insufficient ventilation ...	0	0	0	0
Electrical fittings	1	1	0	0
Gas fittings	0	0	1	1
Sinks	6	9	3	3
Lavatory basins or baths...	0	0	0	0
Waste pipes—sinks, etc. ...	4	6	2	2
Insufficient water supply...	3	3	2	2
Water pipes or fittings ...	0	0	12	12
Cooking facilities	0	0	0	0
Washing facilities	0	0	0	0
Food Storage facilities ...	0	0	0	0
Water in cellar	0	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward	266	280	177	169
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DWELLING-HOUSES.**EXTERNAL.**

	By Notice Discovered	Otherwise Remedied	By Notice Discovered	Otherwise Remedied
Dustbins or Bin-sheds:				
Bins	139	90	354	354
Lids	52	29	256	256
Doors	38	9	0	0
Locks	0	0	0	0
Frames	2	2	0	0
Structures	0	1	4	3
Misuse of Dustbin	0	0	12	12

	By Notice	Otherwise	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Sanitary Accommodation,						
Drains, etc.:						
Waste water or trough closets	7	8	72	72		
Fresh water closets ...	0	1	15	15		
W.C. pedestals	1	2	2	2		
W.C. water pipes or fittings	12	10	30	30		
W.C. flushing cisterns.	2	2	3	3		
Soil pipes	2	2	12	12		
'Closet structures	9	10	3	3		
'Closet doors or fittings.	6	4	0	0		
Door casings	3	1	0	0		
Pails or privies	0	0	0	0		
Cesspools or sewage disposal plants	0	0	0	0		
Drains	31	30	211	211		
Gullies, channel dishes	1	1	14	14		
Coal Storage:						
Structures	5	5	1	1		
Doors or fittings	3	3	2	2		
Door-casings	0	1	3	2		
None provided externally	0	0	0	0		
Yard:						
Doors or fittings	4	5	2	2		
Door jambs or lintels...	0	0	0	0		
Walls	4	4	6	6		
Surfaces	1	0	2	1		
Draughts	3	3	10	10		
Roofs	41	26	11	10		
Eaves gutters	33	31	14	15		
Rain water pipes	9	14	17	16		
Waste pipes	8	6	6	5		
Chimney stacks or pots ...	11	5	4	6		
House walls (external) ..	14	10	5	5		
Wall pointing	3	6	0	0		
Cement rendering	1	0	0	0		
Doorsteps or window or door jambs	1	1	0	0		
Other structures	1	1	2	2		
Refuse accumulations	3	3	51	51		
Brought forward	<u>266</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>169</u>		
	<u>716</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>1301</u>	<u>1291</u>		

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year:—

	Houses	Flats
(a) By the local authority	—	—
(b) By other local authorities	—	—
(c) By other bodies or persons	41	—

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	776
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	1167
(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:—	
(a) Number found during the year	2
(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year	104
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	588

2. Houses Demolished:—

	Displaced during year		
	Houses _____		
	Demolished	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	0	0	0
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc	0	0	0
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	0	0	0

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	0	0	0

(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts 0 0 0

(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders 0 0 0

3. Unfit Houses Closed :—

	Number		
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	2	1	1
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957...	0	0	0

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	486	0
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	0	0
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	0	0
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	0	0

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957) :—

	1.	2.
	Number of houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in column 1

Position at end of year:

(1) Retained for temporary accommodation :

(a) Under Section 48	0	0
(b) Under Section 17(2)	0	0
(c) Under Section 46	0	0

(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53

0	0
---	---

	Number of houses	Number of occupants
--	---------------------	------------------------

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year

0 0

7. Housing Act, 1949 — Improvement Grants, etc. :—

Action during year :—

Private bodies or individuals	Local authority
----------------------------------	--------------------

No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling-houses or other Buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling-houses or other Buildings affected
----------------	--	----------------	--

- (a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority 9 9 — —
- (b) Approved by local authority ... 9 9 — —
- (c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry Nil Nil Nil Nil
- (d) Finally approved by Ministry ... Nil Nil Nil Nil
- (e) Work completed 14 14 Nil Nil
- (f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above Nil Nil Nil Nil

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants :—

No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
-------------------	--

Action during year :—

- (a) Submitted to local authority 147 147
- (b) Approved by local authority 147 147
- (c) Work completed 166 166

RENT ACT, 1957.

Since this Act came into operation work in connection with it has decreased annually, and no action was necessary during the year under review.

NOTICES SERVED.

Form of Notice:—	1962
Intimation (preliminary)	425
Statutory	—
	<hr/>
	425
	<hr/>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

One of the 2 registered common lodging houses in the Borough was closed by the owner during the summer. The condition of and conduct at both houses was satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

964 visits were paid in connection with cases of infectious disease and the disinfection of infected articles and premises. All premises and those articles not suitable for steam disinfection are treated with formalin solution and formaldehyde gas. The following table gives details of disinfections carried out during the year

Rooms of dwellinghouses	18
Schools	4
Books	99
Beds	7
Articles of bedding	31
Articles of clothing	43
Miscellaneous articles	16

VERMIN AND DISINFESTATION.

In carrying out treatments for insect pests D.D.T. solutions and powders, together with insecticidal smoke generators, are employed.

During the year the following treatments were carried out by the Department's staff with satisfactory results, 122 visits having been paid for the purpose.

	No. of Premises	No. of Rooms
Beetles	3	7
Bugs	1	6
Cockroaches	45	159
Fleas	6	26
Lice	0	0
Flies	1	1
	56	199

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The surface infestations which arise in dwelling-houses, business and industrial premises, etc., and originate chiefly as the result of rats gaining access by way of defective drains from the public sewers, have been treated as usual by the whole-time Rodent Operator working under the direction of the Inspectorial Staff. Although a charge is made for disinfestation work at business and industrial premises, a free service is afforded to dwelling-houses.

Since 1945, regular sewer treatments have been carried out to deal with rats at their source by the laying of poison bait in manholes. These treatments have had a consider-

able effect in reducing the rat population of the sewers, and consequently of surface premises, two men being engaged thereon for the greater part of the year.

The methods of control adopted were those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

1,088 sewer manholes were baited during the period.

405 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with rodent control measures.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The Act provides for the licensing of pet shops, and requires the observance in shops of certain conditions to ensure the health, welfare and safety of pet animals.

Licences were granted in respect of 7 pet shops.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The closure of one tripe dressing business by the owner during the year reduced the number of premises on which such work is carried on to two. In addition two gut scrapers conduct their scheduled offensive trades on separate premises. The conduct of these trades was, on the whole, satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year 1,142 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with clean air measures, and 27 smoke observations of industrial chimneys were carried out.

In December, 1961, the Council accepted my report on the recommended introduction of smoke control areas for the town. It was emphasized that this work should be tackled resolutely and

not be relegated to that of a part-time sideline in a town of this size: once smoke control work was commenced it should continue unabated and with determination and the Department should be organised to cope with it. To do this it would be necessary to delegate one officer to do the work on a full-time basis, and the Council agreed to the appointment of a Smoke Abatement Officer.

Subsequent events were to prove that such an appointment was not as easy to fill suitably as was thought, and after months of advertising an appointment was made early in 1963.

To initiate the work of smoke control a Clean Air Exhibition was organised in the Town Hall in 1963 to enable the public to view a comprehensive range of domestic heating appliances and fuels available.

On the industrial side, continued co-operation by managements produced some worthwhile improvements during the year: five firms completely renewed their boiler plants, and two others installed new firing equipment, the results being satisfactory in all cases.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

As a selected town in a national survey for the volumetric measurement of atmospheric smoke and sulphur dioxide, the Council agreed last year to the installation of the necessary instruments at three suitable sites in order that readings could commence from the beginning of 1962. Results are forwarded monthly to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for statistical purposes.

In addition the Council has participated for the past 10 years in the investigation of atmospheric pollution by monthly measurement and analyses from a standard deposit gauge sited on the Town Hall roof. The table which follows illustrates the amount of solid matter which settles out of the atmosphere.

Month.	Water inches rain.	Tons per Square Mile.			Total Solids
		Total Water	Insoluble	Soluble	
		Matter	Matter	Matter	
January	4.29	7.42	15.60	23.02	
February	3.19	6.43	9.51	15.94	
March	0.59	4.90	4.38	9.28	
April	2.72	6.49	5.27	11.76	
May	2.68	8.98	6.03	15.01	
June	0.36	4.74	2.88	7.62	
July	2.52	6.09	5.53	11.62	
August	4.85	7.85	8.51	16.36	
September	4.93	6.69	6.72	13.41	
October	1.22	5.90	6.20	12.10	
November	1.93	6.40	7.79	14.19	
December	3.55	7.32	11.90	19.22	
TOTAL	32.83	79.21	90.32	169.53	
Monthly Average:					
1953	.....	8.12	9.59	17.71	
1954	.....	7.46	10.18	17.64	
1955	.....	7.29	6.91	14.20	
1956	.....	6.77	6.76	13.53	
1957	.....	8.63	7.41	16.04	
1958	.....	6.55	6.41	12.96	
1959	.....	7.73	7.09	14.82	
1960	.....	7.62	8.14	15.76	
1961	.....	8.18	7.46	15.65	
1962	.....	6.60	7.53	14.13	
Monthly Average over ten year period	.....	7.49	7.75	15.24	

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

The number of Factories on the Register is as follows:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Factories with mechanical power | 207 |
| (ii) Factories without mechanical power | 40 |
| (iii) Other premises under the Acts (including works
of building and engineering construction but
not including outworkers' premises) | 10 |

408 visits were paid in connection with the conduct of Factories. In two instances it was necessary to call the attention of the occupiers to sanitary defects, the remedies being applied without resorting to formal action.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, ETC.

In approving one new installation for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year the recommendations of the Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions produced by the Home Office were adhered to. It is our aim to bring all existing installations up to the same standard, and the majority of the 21 visits paid during the year in connection with the storage of petroleum spirit, etc., were for this purpose.

Since the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act was passed in 1928 the use of petroleum spirit and mixtures has increased enormously and will continue to increase in extent and variety. These petroleum substances give rise to hazards which are not always recognised or appreciated by people handling or storing them. They are highly dangerous and yet are often handled carelessly; it is another instance of familiarity breeding contempt, and is a subject on which I have the strongest personal feelings.

Apart from the human element, the safety precautions to be observed concern such things as electrical apparatus—pump motors, switchgear, lighting fittings, wiring, conduit fitting, earthing, etc.; provision of different types of fire extinguisher; use of different types of flame-proofing material; construction of pumps; installation of new tanks and equipment; methods of dispensing and use of petroleum spirit and compounds. Conditions have changed considerably since the early days of simple tanks and hand-operated pumps.

In order to effectively administer the Petroleum Acts and Orders much more time should be spent on routine inspections than has ever been possible in this Department with staffs available.

Few single officers, except in the large authorities, could consider themselves specialists in all the various aspects of petroleum installations, especially in the absence of comprehensive training courses. As conditions are I consider that the role of the Public Health Department should be to attempt to co-ordinate the various aspects of fire hazards and precautions, planning, building, tank testing, fuel technology, etc. Not less than quarterly inspections should be possible to ensure that licensing conditions are not contravened, and that all concerned are fully acquainted with the highly dangerous commodity they are handling.

Through the courtesy of the Chief Fire Officer of the Lancashire County Fire Brigade we continue to receive the co-operation of the District Fire Prevention Officers in the inspection of petrol storage installations.

Storage licences were issued as follow, viz:—

Petroleum Spirit	72
Petroleum Mixture	8
Carbide	1

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

Since 1956 the Police Authorities have carried out the various duties under this Act on behalf of the Council, including issuing licences and ensuring animal movements in accordance with licensing conditions. I do not doubt that the uniformity created by administration of the Act by the Police in Accrington and surrounding districts has been beneficial to all concerned.

Accrington was included in the Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order No. 18, 1962, whereby movement restrictions were imposed for certain periods.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Shown below is a Return of all samples of food and drugs analysed by the Public Analyst under the provisions of the Act during the year.

643 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with the sampling of food and drugs.

Article of food or drug	Number analysed	Number adulterated or non-standard.	Percentage adulterated or non-standard.
Milk	104	5	4.81
Meat Products	20	4	20.00
Fish Products	4	2	50.00
Mussels	1	—	—
Margarine	1	—	—
Cheese	1	—	—
Cream	1	—	—
Jam	2	—	—
Lemon Cheese	3	1	33.33
Honey	2	—	—
Tea	2	1	50.00
Flour	1	—	—
Breadcrumbs	1	—	—
Rice	1	—	—
Potato Sticks	1	—	—
Potato Cakes	1	—	—
Blancmange Powder	1	—	—
White Pepper	1	—	—
Malt Vinegar	1	—	—
Curry Powder	1	—	—
Sage	1	—	—
Coffee	1	—	—
Marshmallows	1	—	—
Sugar Confectionery	13	—	—
Chewing Gum	1	—	—
Jelly	3	—	—

Mixed Peel	2	—	—
Iron Brew	2	2	100.00
Orange Juice	1	—	—
Cough Sweets	2	2	100.00
Cough Tablets	1	1	100.00
Herbal Candy	1	—	—
Borax	1	—	—
Epsom Salts	1	—	—
	—	—	—
	181	18	9.94
	—	—	—

Milk.

Four of the sub-standard milk samples were retail samples from three different producers.

One sample was 3.7% deficient in fat content, and another was 2.9% deficient in solids not fat, and contained 2% extraneous water; both were from the same producer.

The remaining 2 retail samples were from other producers, one being 4.1% deficient in solids not fat, and the other 6.6% deficient in fat.

In all cases further samples were taken, as a result of which cautionary letters were sent.

One milk sample was taken in course of delivery to a local dairy, and was reported 8.2% deficient in solids not fat, and to contain 6.0% extraneous water. As this milk originated from out of town it was referred to the Lancashire County Council for action on their part.

Other Foods.

One informal and two formal samples of chicken fritters were considered wrongly described for the product in question.

One informal sample of potted meat paste was reported to contain 1½% dry cereal filler.

One informal and one formal sample of salmon paste were reported deficient in salmon content to the extent of 64%.

One informal sample of tea contained extraneous matter.

One informal and one formal sample of iron brew were reported deficient in declared iron content to the extent of 60%.

One informal sample of lemon cheese, two informal samples of cough sweets and one informal sample of cough tablets were reported not to comply with the labelling of Food Order, 1953, and labelling requirements under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1944, respectively.

Cautionary letters were sent to all vendors concerned as legal proceedings were not justified in any instance.

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Bacteriological examinations of milk samples were carried out by The Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

During the year 56 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests; all samples satisfied the legally prescribed tests.

Five samples of sterilised milk were taken and were reported to comply with the turbidity test.

Forty-two samples of tuberculin tested milk were submitted for the methylene blue test. Two samples failed the test and appropriate action was taken in respect of them.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

These Regulations replace with amendments the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food remain responsible for duties in connection with dairy farms, and the registration of persons carrying on or proposing to engage in the business of a dairy farmer.

The Local Authority's duties are to enforce the Regulations relative to the treatment and handling of milk; the provisions regarding the infection of milk and protection against contamination, the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils, and appliances; the conveyance and distribution of milk; the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors.

Two dairy workers who were 'contact suspects' were excluded from work for two weeks under Regulation 19.

209 milk distributors were registered under the Regulations.

(b) Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The special designations permitted are "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" for heat-treated milk and "Tuberculin Tested" for raw milk.

The following licences were granted under the Regulations. viz:—

Dealers' Licences	209
Pasteuriser's Licence	1

(c) Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958.

Accrington and surrounding districts are in a "Specified Area", where only the sale of the designated milks, i.e.. tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised, is permitted.

Loose milk cannot be sold by retail, and milk from farms which are not licensed for the production of tuberculin tested milk has to be sent for heat-treatment.

MEAT INSPECTION AND THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The decline in throughput commenced in the previous year due to market conditions was continued this year. The carcasses of 67,833 animals, representing 19,507 cattle units, were inspected

before release for human consumption. Unfit meat and offal was stained before collection for processing into inedible by-products or incinerated.

This year's throughput was an increase of 57% on that for 1939, and 81% on that for 1953, the last complete year of government control. The number of animals dealt with was still more than the premises were designed for, and slaughtering, lairaging and meat inspection continued to present problems and difficulties.

In furtherance of the Slaughterhouse Report submitted by the Council in accordance with the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, a considerable amount of time was spent in collaboration with the Borough Engineer in the design of a new Public Abattoir, and consultations were held with officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and also with the abattoir tenants.

Meat inspection duties necessitated a Public Health Inspector being engaged on full-time duty at the abattoir, including Sunday mornings in summer.

The success of the government measures taken to eradicate bovine tuberculosis is shown in Table III which follows; there were no whole carcases condemned due to tuberculosis for the first time ever: ten years ago 113 entire bovine carcases were surrendered for generalised tuberculosis. Table I shows that 0.1% of cattle were affected with tuberculosis, whereas the figure ten years ago was 28.4%.

TABLE I.—Annual Comparisons.

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Number of cattle slaughtered and inspected	6,828	6,928	7,641	6,596	8,325
Percentage affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis	20.1%	21.6%	25.7%	19.9%	11.4%
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	0.1%	0.8%	3.1%	4.7%	8.4%
Percentage affected with Cysticercosis	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Total Disease Percentage	20.8%	23.5%	29.8%	24.9%	20.2%

TABLE II.—Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle other than		Sheep and		
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs
Number of animals slaughtered and inspected	3,874	2,954	46	59,386	1,573
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned	5	5	8	26	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	642	719	5	708	96

Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	16.7%	24.5%	28.3%	1.2%	6.2%
	$\underbrace{16.7\% \quad 24.5\%}_{20.1\%}$				

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	2	—	—	7
--	---	---	---	---	---

Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.1%	0.1%	—	—	0.5%
	$\underbrace{0.1\% \quad 0.1\%}_{0.1\%}$				

Cysticercosis only

Whole carcases condemned	—	2	—	—	—
-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	19	8	—	—	—
--	----	---	---	---	---

Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	5	—	—	—
--	---	---	---	---	---

Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.6%	0.5%	—	—	—
	$\underbrace{0.6\% \quad 0.5\%}_{0.6\%}$				

TABLE III.—Conditions Necessitating Condemnation of Whole Carcasses and Organs.

Diseases	Cattle other than		Sheep and Lambs			Pigs
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs		
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	1	—
Oedema	—	—	—	—	10	—
Bruising	—	—	—	—	4	—
Johne's Disease	1	1	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	8	—	—	—
Septic Diseases	3	2	—	—	2	—
Parasitic Emaciation	—	—	—	—	5	—
Pyaemia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cysticercosis	—	2	—	—	—	—
Moribundity	—	—	—	—	1	—
Plumbic Contamination	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	5	8	26	1	

TABLE IV.—Comparison of Condemned Meat and Offals.

Weights of Condemned Meat and Offals.

	1962		1961	
	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.
Tuberculosis	158	26	1,854	845
All diseases except Tuberculosis	5,397	21,139	7,352	23,701
Total Home Killed	5,555	21,165	9,206	24,546
Add Imported	—	—	—	—
Total Weight Condemned	5,555	21,165	9,206	24,546

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

920 visits were paid to miscellaneous food premises for the purpose of examination of food and inspection of premises. In no instance was it found necessary to resort to formal seizure of unsound food, all being surrendered voluntarily. The articles of food which were given up for destruction as being unfit for human consumption were as follow:—

Miscellaneous Canned Foods	2,216 tins
Miscellaneous Glass-packed Foods	—
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods	1,211 pkts.
Fruit	56 lbs.
Vegetables	742 ,,
Meat	263 ,,
Chickens	54

FOOD PREMISES

The table which follows is a classification of the various types of food premises in the town:—

Type of Business	Number
Grocers and Provision Dealers	207
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	45
Fishmongers	8
Meat Shops	55
Bakers and Confectioners	169
Fried Fish Shops	40
Sweets, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	56
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars ..	140
	—
	720
	—

The above-mentioned food premises include certain ones which require registration under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, viz:—

Manufacture of Ice Cream	3
Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	163
Preparation of Sausage, Preserved Foods, etc.	125
	—
	291
	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

No action was necessary during the year under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts for the removal of persons in need of care and attention.

Section 50 of the 1948 Act imposes on the local authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died in its area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body will be made otherwise than by the authority. During the year under review one burial was effected at no cost to the Corporation, after deducting receipts for death grants, etc., the deceased person being an adult.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Year Ended 31st March, 1963.

REFUSE DEALT WITH.

(1) Refuse Collected.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.
House and Shop Refuse	9,243	14	3
Clinker from Schools, etc.	310	10	0
Market Refuse	165	9	3
Fish and Trade Refuse	1,660	9	0
	<hr/>		
	11,380	3	2
	<hr/>		

(2) Methods of Disposal of Refuse.

Taken to Tips (17.6%)	2,008	3	3
Dealt with at Disposal Works			
(a) Separation and			
Incineration (78.6%) 8,941	7	2	
(b) Direct Incineration 430	12	1	
(3.8%)			
	<hr/>		
	9,371	19	3
	<hr/>		
	11,380	3	2
	<hr/>		

(3) Weight of Refuse.

Actual weight	9,464	15	1
Estimated weight	1,183	3	1
Estimated weight from test weighings	732	5	0
	<hr/>		
	11,380	3	2
	<hr/>		

CLEANSING SERVICE.

House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1963.

Item	Particulars. 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Total 4
Revenue Account.				
1	Gross Expenditure:	£	£	£
	(i) Labour	17,643	9,077	26,720
	(ii) Transport	10,545	1,203	11,748
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	1,651	10,002	11,653
	(iv) Other items	43	60	103
	(v) Total gross expenditure	29,882	20,342	50,224
2	Gross Income	3,205	8,272	11,477
3	Net Cost	26,677	12,070	38,747
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (in- cluded above)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unit Costs.				
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	31 0	15 11	46 11
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	18 6	2 2	20 8
7	Net cost (all expendi- ture) per ton	46 11	21 2	68 1
8	Net cost per 1,000 popu- lation	£ 685.1	£ 310.0	£ 995.0
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,688.9	764.2	2,453.1

1. Area (statute acres) 4,418
2. Population at 30th June, 1962 38,940
3. Total refuse collected (tons) 11,380
4. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day
(365 days to year) 16.0
5. Number of premises from which refuse is collected 15,795
6. Average haul by collection vehicle to
disposal point.. approx. 0.9 miles

CLEANSING SERVICE.

Street Cleansing.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1963.

Item	Particulars 1	Street Sweeping & Watering 2	Street Gully Cleansing 3	Total 4
		£	£	
Revenue Account.				
1	Gross Expenditure:			
(i)	Labour	5,591	350	5,941
(ii)	Transport	3,449	1,383	4,832
(iii)	Plant, Equipment, buildings, etc.	1,690	163	1,853
(iv)	Other items	53	—	53
	(v) Total gross expenditure	10,783	1,896	12,679
2	Gross Income (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and the County Council)	1,237	172	1,409
3	Net Cost	9,546	1,724	11,270
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	5,563	—	—
Unit Costs				
6	Net cost per street mile cleansed	£ s. d. 127 10 7	—	—
7	Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	£	£ 134.8	£ —
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	245.1	44.3	289.4

1. Mileage of streets cleansed	74.85
2. Frequency of cleansing:	%
(a) At least once daily	9.9
(b) Three to six times weekly	2.2

(c) Twice weekly	—
(d) Once weekly	15.3
(e) Less than once weekly	72.6
	— 100.0%
3. Number of street gullies cleansed	6,593
4. Number of gully cleansings during the year	12,788
5. Percentage of street cleansing done mechanically	75.0
6. Percentage of gully cleansing done mechanically	100.0

VEHICLE PERFORMANCE TABLE.

Vehicle	Purchased	Actual hours worked	Repairs	Cleaning	% hours Running	Hours Holidays	Hours not Working
S. and D. OTC 910	June 1952	2153	83	37	89.0	143½	3½
S & D, PTE 70	May, 1953	2123	99	53½	88.2	121½	10½
S. and D. 781 UTE	June, 1961	2160½	39½	66½	89.8	138½	—
S. and D. 282 UTF	June, 1961	2160½	22½	68	90.2	144½	—
S. and D. 1198 TD	June 1962	1678½	17½	41½	88.8	127½	25½
Dennis GE 443 HTD	March, 1959	1272½	84½	91½	55.7	161½	674
Dennis 4 FTJ 18	November 1945	1214½	150	9	45.7	68	1186
Dennis 5 JTD 464	May 1948	2335	47	9	94.4	51	31½
Dennis 6 LTJ 528	June 1950	2290½	90½	2½	93.0	68	10½
Karrier 1 FTD 769	January 1944	2141½	13½	11	93.0	136	—
Karrier 2 JTF 386	September 1948	471½	12	6½	40.6	110½	560½
Bedford 1 98 HTC	December, 1958	2359½	60	8	94.7	51	14
Lewin M.O. VTC 472	April, 1955	1183	227½	156½	50.3	123½	662
Lewin M.O. 452 ETE	April, 1958	1293½	325½	169½	54.5	153	433½
Total		24837½	1302	730½	77.4	1598	3611½

REFUSE COLLECTION — DISTRICT EFFICIENCY.

DISTRICT:

	Spring Hill & Higher Antley	West and North	East and South	North, Peel Park & Huncoat	Centre
Total emptyings	174,441	145,935	160,677	137,023	125,677
Total tonnage	1,700.6	1,730.1	1,657.9	1,764.1	1,412.8
Bins per man per hour	16	13	14	12	11
Weight per man per hour... (excluding weight of bin)	lbs. 342	lbs. 348	lbs. 333	lbs. 354	lbs. 282
Weight per bin (lbs.)	22	27	23	29	25
No. of bins for District.....	3,097	3,090	3,139	3,083	2,904
Frequency of emptyings	56	47	51	44	43

REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

SALES.

Year Ended March 31st, 1963.

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	a.
Waste Paper	721	0	2	4442	17	4
Textiles	13	17	3	62	1	8
Compressed Scrap	362	1	0	2254	11	4
Scrap Iron	37	2	1	195	3	6
Other Metal Scrap	1	4	2			
Reclaimed Cinders	571	3	1	830	18	10
				£7,785	12	8

The receipts from sales showed a reduction of £1,267 on those for the previous year.

With the exception of textiles, the income from which rose by approximately £15, the receipts from sales of all other salvage, i.e., waste paper, compressed scrap, scrap metal and reclaimed cinders were reduced by £1,143, £87, £9 and £42 respectively.

Market conditions caused the reduced income from waste paper as less paper was sold and the price received was less; there was a reduction of 50 tons of clean paper and 21 tons of soiled paper, together with a fall in prices of about 18/- per ton.

The reduced income from compressed scrap was again due entirely to market conditions resulting in a drop of about 10/- per ton.

During the year the sum of £1,060 14s. 6d. had been distributed among the Department's employees through the Incentive Bonus Payment Scheme in respect of clean waste paper, as compared with £1,391 13s. 9d. during the previous year. Of this sum £182 0s. 7d. was paid to the employees at the Refuse Disposal Works, as the result of the scheme for salvaging clean waste paper at the works.

In April, 1960, the Council approved and adopted my report on the refuse collection service, in which I made certain recommendations for its re-organisation and improvement. The third new vehicle whose purchase was recommended was delivered in June, 1962. These vehicles, together with salvage trailers and a slight addition to the labour force, effected a noticeable improvement to the refuse collection service, both as regards hygiene and frequency of emptyings. Since re-organisation the number of bin emptyings in a year increased by 129,836. i.e., 21%, which is highly satisfactory. The new vehicles are fitted with refuse compression mechanism, which is necessary to deal efficiently with the increasing bulk of present-day refuse.

In order to prevent littering of streets and open spaces, and to give a service to the ratepayers, a free collection is given for all types of household discards, e.g., furniture, etc., 2,148 special collections of this sort being made during the year.

In conclusion I should like to thank, on behalf of the Department, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year. I thank also the Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer, Borough Engineer and other colleague officials for their usual co-operation and assistance. My personal thanks are also due to Dr. Webster for his continual support and willing assistance at all times, and, finally, to a capable and loyal staff and body of employees for services rendered.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

F. KENNIFORD,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

